



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

anguli pro Mercurio: Demonstrationis motuum Mercurii rudimenta omnisfaria: Repetitionem Mercurialium.

Fasc. 18. *Lunaria. Tychonis Brabe, sive Progymnasmatum partem: It. Autographum Transformationum Lunarium: It. Transformationem hypotheseis, & Tabb. Lunarium.*

Fasc. 19. *Observationes Eclypsum Kepleri, & aliorum: It. Ad motum Lunæ Restitutiones pertinentia, cum Epistolis, & Eclipsibus Lunæ.*

Fasc. 20. *continet Observationes Keplerianas.*

Fasc. 21. *De Anni quantitate, æquinoctiis, obliquitate Eclipticæ æquatione temporis: It. Contra Obliquitatem Eclipticæ olim majorem ex observatione Chaldeorum, Timocharis & Ptolomæi; contra inæqualem Præcessionem Æquinoctiorum, Observationes Walteri examinata, & ex iis de Æquatione seculari: It. Ad æquationum negotium pertinentia, & de Diversitate longitudinis Anni ex causis Physicis.*

Fasc. 22. *De Stellarum in Firmamento distantis.*

Fasc. 23. *Genethliaca: It. Diversas Tabb. motuum Lunarium: Bartshii Uranographia: It. Themata Clar. Virorum: It. Genethliaca Tychonis Brabe.*

Fasc. 24. *Tabb. Rudolphinarum Autographum.*

Fasc. 25. *Geometrica & Astronomica, puta de Quantitatibus; de divina Proportionem; an recta curvis æquent, &c.*

Fasc. 26. *Alia Geometrica & Astronomica.*

Fasc. 27. *Genethliaca: It. De Regni Turcici interitu, in Roshei lib. Commentarium.*

Fasc. 28. *Fundamenta Astrologica.*

Fasc. 29. *Hydralico-Pneumatica: It. Tractatum contra Ursum; nec non literas Tychonis Brabe ad Keplerum, & vice versa, specialissima continent: It. Testimonia & Contractus inter ipsum & Tychem: It. Ad Imperatores & Magnates literæ.*

An Account of some Books.

I. *Johannis Schefferi LAPPONIA, &c. Francofurti 1673. in 4°.*

THE Author of this History, glorying in the Preface, that he is the first that hath truly discover'd Lapland and its Inhabitants to the World; and there being not yet transported hither any considerable number of Copies, to satisfy the Curiosity of the Inquisitive: We shall here the more largely and particularly represent the principal Contents of this Book, as far as 'tis consistent with the design and business of these Tracts.

First, then, He giveth us the *Scituation* and *Climat* of this Country, informing us, That as far as 'tis subject to the

Crown of Sweden, it is situate between the *Latitude* of 64 and 71, and the *Longitude* of about 38 and 65. deg. and that 'tis now call'd with one word, *Lapland*, which was formerly call'd by the Natives, *Blarmia*; and by Strangers, *Skrit-Finnia*, which latter Name it took from the custom of the people, to *skrit*, that is, to *slide*, with a kind of wooden Shoes, over the Ice and Snow. As for the Temperature of the *Climat*; he observes, *That* in the more Northern part of *Lapland*, the Sun sets not in Summer, nor rises in Winter for some Months together; *that* the Moon and the abundance of Snow do by their brightness in some measure, make some compensation for the long nights; and *that* the Air is very serene and wholesom, being fanned by strong winds, and clear'd in Winter by deep snows and hard frosts; the most rapid Rivers not being able to escape freezing to the thickness of two, three, and more cubits; though in Summer the Heat be excessive for a couple of Months, the Sun never setting for that time: Which season not coming in till the end of *June*, the Grass begins then first of all to appear, and the Trees to bud, but with that vigor, that in a Fortnight's time the flowers of Herbs and the leaves of Trees arrive to their full size. The Soil is in some parts stony, craggy and sandy; in others, by reason of the abundance of Lakes, Rivers and Rivulets, wet and moorish, producing store of Grass and Kitchen-Herbs.

Secondly, He describes the habit both of the Body and Mind of the *Laplanders*, saying, that they are generally of low stature, yet some of their Women not unhandsom; the Men of a dark fallow colour; both Men and Women lean, seldom any being found fat and corpulent; however they are very sinewy, strong and swift in running. But as to the constitution of their Mind, they are exceedingly superstitious, timorous and un-warlike; whence the Author takes occasion to undeceive the World, that hath hitherto been perswaded, as if that great Warriour, King *Gustavus Adolphus*, had done his great Atchievements by *Laplanders*, and their Magical Arts. They are very suspicious, deceitful, prone to anger and revenge, especially the Women. Covetous they are also, and slothful, yet proud of themselves, and despisers of other Nations. That which our Author commends in them, is, that they keep the
Bond

Bond of Marriage sacred, steal not, are good to the Poor, and hospitable enough to Strangers. They have good memories, and want not the wit of making themselves all their own Tools, and other Necessaries; *viz.* their own Cloaths, Shoes, Vessels, Instruments for Carriage, Hunting, Fishing, &c.

Thirdly, He enquires into the Origin of these *Laplanders*, and finds them to be an Off-spring and Colony of the *Finlanders*; which he endeavours to prove from the affinity there is in their Languages, and from the Habit of their body, their Manners, Customs, &c. Here he assigns the several occasions and times of their several Transmigrations.

Fourthly, He gives an Account of their ancient *Pagan*, and modern *Christian* Religion, which latter the *Swedes* were the happy Instruments of, under their King *Ladislau*, A. 1277; his Successors causing some Churches to be built amongst them, and the late Queen *Christina* erecting at once no less than four Churches, A. 1640, in a part of *Lapland*, where a Silver-Mine had been found out; as her Royal Father, *Gustavus Adolphus*, had set up some Schools amongst them about the year 1619, for the better education of Youth: Notwithstanding which, there remain many Relicks of their ancient Idolatry, Superstition, Sacrifices, and Magic; of which last, our Author treats at large, especially of their *Magical Drum*, which he describes, *first*, as to its *Fabrick* and *Ornaments*, it being made either of Beech, Pine, or Firr, cleaved in the middle, and having that part, which is to serve for the Drum, and is in a manner of an Oval figure, excavated, and the plain side of it cover'd with a skin, on which are painted various Pictures, not only of their ancient Gods, and of Christ, and his Apostles, but also of the Sun and Stars, and various Beasts, Serpents, Lakes and Rivers; all which are distinguished and separated into three several Regions by Lines; though others of these Drums be pictured otherwise. They have all of them an *Index* and an *Hammer*. The *Index* is a bundle of brass or iron-Rings, of which the biggest hath a hole in the middle, the smaller ones being appendant to it, though this also varies in several places. The *Hammer* or Drum-stick is made of the Horn of a Rheen-Deer, wherewith they beat the Drum, to make the aforesaid Rings, laid on the top of the Drum, move
and.

and dance about the Images pictur'd thereon, and at last to shew what they have a mind to be resolv'd of. And the use they put this Drum to (which is the *second* thing in our Author's description of it) is, that by beating it they may explore chiefly these three sorts of things; 1. What Sacrifices they shall best please their Gods with? 2. What success they shall have in their business and undertaking, *e. g.* Hunting, Fishing, Curing of Diseases, &c. 3. What is done in places remote from them? Concerning all which, What Ceremonies and postures they use in beating this Drum, and what measures they take for discovering their purposes, would be too long and too tedious to transcribe; though indeed the main thing of the latter, which relates to the marks of discovery, be kept by this people for a secret. Besides this Drum, they make use of a *Magical Cord*, that hath three knots in it, of which when they untye one, they raise a tolerable Wind; when the second, a much stronger wind; when the third, a great Storm. They serve themselves also of *Magical Arrows*, by which they are believed to cause diseases, pain and other mischief, even to those that are far distant from them. And these Arts they not only exercise against strangers, but also against one another; concerning which, here is related an odd example of one, that excelling in Magic, could not be overcome by his Adversary, how skilful soever in the same Art, till he, being found a sleep under a Rock, was kill'd by his Enemies craft, breaking that Rock and throwing it upon him.

Fifthly, He treats of their Government and Judicature, both ancient and modern; of which to discourse here, is besides the scope of these Papers.

Sixthly, He particularizes their Trade, consisting in Fish, and Furs, as the skins of *Ermins*, black, blueish and white *Foxes*, *Rheen-Deer*, Shoes and Boots, and Cheese of their *Rheen-Deer*, &c. which Commodities they exchange for Rixdollars, for linnen and wollen Cloth, for Copper, Bras, Salt, Flower, Brimstone, Pins, Needles, Knives; Spirit of Wine, and Tobacco.

Seventhly, He informs us of the *Language* of the *Laplanders*, which he affirms to have a great affinity with that of the *Finlanders*, as the People from whom they are descended.

Eighthly, He discourses of their *Houses*, *Dress* and *Viſtuals*. As to the first, he saith, that though formerly they transported their

their Mansions from place to place, according to the exigency of their livelihood; yet they have been of late by publick Edicts restrain'd from that vagabond kind of life to more fixed places and Territories, large enough to furnish each Family with Necessaries for life. Touching their *Dress*, he notes, that 'tis straight, and fitted to the several parts of the Body, that so it may not trouble or hinder them: The stuff of it is largely described by the Author. Their *Victuals* are different according to the difference of the People, of which some live in Mountainous places, some in Plains and Woods. The former live almost together upon their *Rheen-Deer*, and their Milk, Cheese and Flesh; which last they dry by exposing it for a good while to the hard Winter-frosts, and so eat it, those frosts subduing the rawness of it little less than other places the heats of the Sun do: The *latter* feed upon Fish, Fowl and wild Beasts, especially Bears-flesh, which is their greatest delicacy. Bread and Salt is unknown to most of them; they using for *Bread* dried Fish, beaten to powder, and for *Salt* the Inner bark of Pine-trees, prepar'd after this manner, *viz.* They un-bark the tallest of those Trees, especially that part which is next to the ground, and take of it the inner bark, whose several coats they part asunder, and expose them, well clean'd, to the Sun, to dry: Then they tear them into small parts, and put them into pretty big Boxes, made of the outer bark of Trees. These Boxes they dig under ground, and cover them with sand, and so let them be macerated for a whole day by their own heat. Then they make upon those Boxes a great fire of blocks of Trees, by which those inner Rinds acquire under ground a red colour, and a grateful sweetish taste, serving them for a condiment, and supplying the place of Salt. Amongst their Herbs, they make much of the *Angelica petrosa*, by roasting the unskinned stalk thereof, before it runs into Seed; which though bitter, yet is pleasing to them, because they are accusom'd to it, and know it to be conducive to health. As to their *Drink*, they use common Water, and such broth wherein Fish and Flesh have been boiled.

Ninthly, He describes their *Hunting*, and the Instruments belonging thereto; as also the Manual practices of their Men and Women, and their Recreations, Plays, and Marriages. They never go a *Hunting*, without having first explored the
favour

favour of God by their Magic Drum, and they judge it very unlucky, if any Woman meet them when they go to that exercise, in which their chief Game are the *Reen-Dear* and *Bears*; the former serving them both for Horses, and Meat and Cloaths; the latter for Feasting and Rejoycing, there being nothing more glorious to a *Laplander*, then to have killed a Bear. Amongst their *Instruments* of Hunting, they use Bows and Arrows; their wooden Bows, having the two pieces they consist of, joyned together by a glew, which they make of the skins of such Fishes as we call *Pearches*, laying those skins in warm-water, and keeping them there till the Scales come off, which when they are freed from, they boyl them in a little water, and scum them well, often turning, beating and comminuting them with a small stick, till they become a kind of pultis, which they pour out and let dry, and so set by for use; wetting them with a little water, when any thing is to be glew'd therewith, as you do other Glew. Besides this Hunting-trade, driven by their *Men* only, the same imploy themselves also in other practices, as in *Cookery* (which no Women there must meddle with,) in *Building of Boats*, (which they do out of Pine-boards, joyning them together with Wickers, without any Nails,) in *Carpentry*, and in making of *Sleds*, *Trunks*, *Chests* and *Baskets*, and various Utensils, either of Wood or Bones, necessary in a Family. These being the Employments of Men only, the Womens task is, to make Cloaths, Shoes, Gloves, and the furniture and trappings for their *Reen-Dear*; as also to Spin, which is to make a kind of thred, not of Flax or Hemp (which is unknown to them) but of the sinews of the said *Dear*, which they dry and beat, and so prepare it to serve them for Thred, used in sowing their Cloaths, Boots, Shoes and Gloves; which thred is of the length of the Nerves, it is made of. Though at times they make also some Yarn of Sheeps-wool, for the weaving of Ribbons and Garters; sometimes also of white Hars-hair, for Hats and Sleeves. To their Women it belongs also to Weave, and to draw Wire; which latter is done by them, by superinducing Tin upon the finest above-mentioned Thred made of sinews; which they do by melting pieces of Tin of an Ell long, and then drawing it with their teeth through bigger or smaller holes of a Horn, and making the wire flat on one side by inserting a small bone into the
hole,

hole, through which the Wire is to be drawn. And with this Wire the Women embroider their Cloaths, as we do ours with Gold and Silver Wire. As for their *Fishing*, that is a work common to their Men and Women. What is subjoyn'd to these things, about the Pastimes, Conversation and Marriages, as also of the Travail of their Women with Child, and the breeding of their Children, may be fitter to read in the Author himself, than here.

Tenthly, he speaks of the Diseases of the *Laplanders*; concerning which he observes, that they know of no burning Fevers, nor Plague, and live many of them, to 80, 90, and some to above 100 years of age, remaining in that age vigorous and able to do their work, and to travel any whither; yet they are subject to weakness of their Eyes, because they much live in smok; as also to Pleurifies, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Giddinesses; and now and then to the small Pox. Against all their inward Diseases they use the root of a certain Moss, they call *Ferth*, and in want of that, the stalk of *Angelica*, making a decoction thereof in the whey of *Reen-Deer-Milk*. Finding any pain in their Limbs, they apply some ignited matter (as the *fungus* adhering to *Beech-trees*) to the place affected, to blister it, and thereby to draw out the ill humours, and so to allay the pain. Their wounds they cure with no other unguent but the Rosin of Trees. If the frost do benum or mortifie any limb, they presently run a red-hot iron into a *Rheen-Deer* Cheese, and with the oyl dropping thence they anoint the frozen part, with admirable success. The same Cheese boiled in Milk cureth their Cough, and other distempers of the Lungs, the decoction being drunk hot, which is also good, it seems for their stomachs, to preserve them from being vitiated by the constant drinking of water. As to their Burials, they give with the deceased a Hatchet, and a Flint with a piece of Steel, deeming, that at the Resurrection they will in that darkness need light to find the way, and an instrument to cut down what may be in their way, especially among thick Woods.

Eleventhly, He reckons up the Animals, Vegetables and Minerals of *Lapland*, after he hath taken notice, what they want of them. They have no Horses, Asses, Oxen, Sheep, nor Goats of their own Country. The *Rheen-Deer* serves them instead of

all these; which is a kind of a *Hart*, but of an Ash-colour, and a more bulky Body, and bearing three Horns, and having feet resembling those of Oxen or Cows, which are Cloven, though the Animal do not ruminate. It is naturally wild, but taken and tamed by the Natives, who castrate them after a strange manner. Their Milk is very fat, thick, and very nourishing. They cast their Horns every year; which the Females of them do not before they be with young. The other wild Beasts in *Lapland* are *Bears*, *Elks*, *Harts*, *Wolves*, *Beavers*, *Foxes*, *Otters*, *Martons*, *Squirrels*, *Ermins* and *Hares*. Of *Birds*, there are bred in *Lapland* *Swans*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Houps*, *Snipes*, all sorts of Water-fowl, and of Wood-fowl, the *Cock of the Wood*, the *Heath-Cock*, and the *Lagopus*. Of *Fishes* that Country also abounds, such as are *Salmons* (which are very excellent there, and of which our Author saith, there was once in one year exported 13000 Tuns;) *Pikes* often of the bigness of a Mans length and above; *Carps*, often an Ell long; *Trouts*, *Barbles*, *Gudgeons*, &c. Of *Insects* that Country breeds but few; there are no *Serpents*, nor *Fleas*, though there be *Gnats* and *Wasps*. Concerning *Vegetables*, they want *Apples*, *Pears*, *Cherries*, and the like. They want also *Oak*, *Hazel*, *Beech*, *Lime*, and *Plain-trees*; but they are well stor'd with *Pines*, *Fir*, *Juniper*, *Birch*, *Willow*, *Aspin*, *Alder*, *Cornelion*, *Service*, *Ribes*, *Black-berries*, *Bramble-berries*, &c. Their *Herbs* are, abundance of *Grass*, *Angelica*, the great *Sorrel*, and *Cakeolus*, *Lapponicus*, or *Brassica Rangiferorum* (peculiar to that Country) not eaten by any Animals there: Besides, they have *Daucus*, and excellent *Mosses*, of which latter one kind yields food to the *Rheen-Deer* in Winter, but is death to *Foxes*. As to *Minerals*, there was found in that Country a Silver-mine *A. 1635*; the first Mine that ever was discovered there; and another *A. 1660*. There are also Copper and Iron-Mines, more than one. It yields also *Crystals*, *Amethysts*, *Topazes*, and *Pearls*; of which the *Crystals* are by this Author said to surpass the *Bohemian* Diamonds in hardness, and are used by the Natives to strike fire with, when they want *Flints*.

Lastly, He concludes with the mention of the many Rivers, Lakes, and Hills of *Lapland*, noting, that there is a Lake of that bigness, which hath as many Isles in it, as there are Days in the Year, and that many of the Mountains, which divide *Lapland* from *Norway*, are so high, that they are perpetually cover'd with Snow.

II. **M**Any worthy Persons having lately written excellently well to promote the welfare of *England*, and other his Majesties Dominions (some in one kind of ways, others by other Expedients,) as we named some in our last foregoing Tract, so here we must go on to name others. And thrice happy were these United Kingdoms, if *SPQB*, if the Wealthy and the Multitudes would, with joynt endeavours and persevering Industry, as heartily pursue the best Instructions for the common good of their own Country, whilst God is pleased to give us peace, health, and manifold opportunities for Universal prosperity. I shall only mention here two *English Books*, whose Frontispieces, as they have a
near

near resemblance, yet, without interfering, or obnoxiousness on either side, they prosecute the same good intentions for the publick good. The one, in a more general way, with lively and warmly pressing encouragements; the other, in the plainest language condescending to direct the best manner of practice, always calculating the particular charge and considerable profit of all adventures in *Agriculture*, and such Trades as he solicits; of which he very exactly and fully proves the *Fishery* to be the Foundation and support of all Trades, Navigation and Commerce in *Holland*; and may be so, and much better to *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, when we shall be as kind and wise for our selves, as they are for themselves.

One of these Books hath for Frontispeice, *THE TRUE ENGLISH INTEREST*, or, *An Account of the Chief National Improvements; in some Political Observations demonstrating an Infallible Advance of this Nation to infinite Wealth and Greatness, Trade and Populacy, with Employment and Preferment to all persons*: By Carew Reynel Esq; in 8°. 1674.

Though these promises be very great, and to many may seem immodest in the Front; yet, if less than half the particulars, which the Author hath digested into 32 Heads or short Chapters, in very few sheets, were duly regarded and practised, we should obtain enough for our purposes; viz. 1. *INDUSTRY* (ch. 1.) in which alone, if we could draw an equal yoke with our next Neighbours, we could want nothing. 2. *VINEYARDS*, (ch. 15.) the want of which was the disgrace of *Gallia Transalpina* intus ad *Rhenum* in *Varro's* time, as he saith, lib. 1. c. 8; and the recovery of which (as it hath been heretofore in *England* and *South-Wales*,) would now be for the credit of those Countries. 3. *Fair ORCHARDS*, of good and wholesome Cider, (ch. 15.) the best stomach-Wine; for which much is done in many parts of *England* and *Wales*, and it advanceth daily. 4. *MULBERRY Groves* for the Silk-trade (ch. 12.) King *James* in the 6th. year of his Reign in *England*, An. 1608. near about the time when that Trade began in *France*, applyed all kinds of assistances and strongest reasons to invite *England* to set on the work: and Mr. *Evelyn* hath done admirably well for it in his *Sylva*, ch. 9. 2 Edit. And we hope, that what his Majesty now reigning, hath done for it in the most likely places of his Dominions, will shortly appear from *Virginia*. If they send hither the Raw Silk, we can find more hands at leisure for the Manufactures. But to proceed; our Author adds, 5ly. *All sorts and varieties of good HUSBANDRY* (ch. 9.) And we think there were never so many kinds known in *England*, as of late years. Then 6ly. for Trades, he recommends *Fine LINNEN* (ch. 11.) and *Fine PAPER*; depending on it (ch. 17.) 7. *TAPISTRY*, and all kinds of curious Manufactures (ch. 13.) Our Ladies should look to this. *Spinster* was of old, and is said to be still, a Title of Honour in Terms of Law. Now is the time, whilst our Neighbours are embroyled in War, to invite Artificers, &c. from *Cambray*, *Ipre*, *Courtray*, *Aras*, *Brussels*, *Delft*, and other parts of the Low Countries. 8. The *Fine Drapery* is lately advanced in *Wiltshire*, *Glostershire*, and other parts of *England*. He adds, 9ly. the *LATTON-Trade*,

Trade, which is proper for *Cornwal*, *Devon*, and other places, where the Materials are at hand. 10. The *SALT-trade* (*ch. 17.*) which goes on with great gain to them that set up their Coppers about *Lemington*, between *Hampshire* and the Isle of *Wight*; and in like manner it may prosper all about these three Kingdoms, wherever they can get Coppers, Fuel, and Sea-waters. But, 11^y. he chiefly prefers *The Fishery* (*ch. 14.*) which indeed would in a manner do all, and we wish it heartily, but fear it will be at a stand, till *SPQB* do unite their Authority, power, and strength to carry it on. 12. He requires more *NEW INVENTIONS*, and the *ADVANCEMENT* of *ARTS* and *SCIENCES* (*ch. 25, 30.*) To these fair motions some do make report, that so many Ingenious Arts, Artifices, Sciences, Instruments of Art, Accommodations, Inventions and Discoveries are lately spread amongst us, that they provoke Envy: And that in perusing the Alphabetical Tables of the *Eight Volumes* of these Tracts, under the Head *Books*, they have numbered 250 Treatises; some of them large Volumes, and elaborate; all of them pretending to Useful knowledge or business; most of them in the Learned or Forreign Languages. And their main Importance is extracted into as plain *English*, as I could learn, or as the nature of the subject could bear: Certainly so plain, that any one of ordinary capacity may soon and easily thence discern, whether the Book be for his occasions. Many of these are exactly rendered into *English*; some of them by Gentlemen, who are themselves excellent Authors when they please; and we hope, our Stationers will not be wanting to embrace more of the best, when they shall be offered for the publick.

So-much for this Author: It is above my sphere, and besides my Commission, to pass any Judgment, either to censure or to applaud those Politicals, which relate to Money, *ch. 2.* or to Forreits, *ch. 19.* or to the *English Colonies ch. 31.* or whatever affronts any Statutes now in force, *ch. 6, 16, 28, &c.* These belong to an higher cognizance, and may be determined by Counsels of State.

The other Book, above pointed at, is entituled *ENGLAND'S IMPROVEMENT REVIVED*, in *Husbandry, and Trade, by Land and Sea*, &c. by *John Smith* Gent. in 4^o of which hereafter.

An Advertisement about a New size of Globes rectified.

There is lately set forth a New size of Globes about 15 Inches diameter, *Celestial* and *Terrestrial*. In the former, not only the Right Ascensions and Declinations of several Stars are rectified; but the Constellations are so faintly and curiously represented, that the First Stars appear much more conspicuous, than in any other extent: In the latter there is scarce any part of the Earth, wherein a considerable alteration hath not been made; so that Asia and America are in a manner new, and much different from what hath been hitherto drawn upon a Globe: The Eastern part of Asia rectified more than 15 degrees; and many places in Europe, Africa and America more than 5 degree: many eminent Towns inserted, that were wholly omitted in others: The Longitudes and Latitudes of most places being now corrected and adjusted not only by late Discoveries, but also by Trigonometrical Calculation, and the more accurate Celestial Observations of modern Authors; the names of whom, together with a further account of the Reasons of such differences and alterations, shall be more at large expressed in a Treatise designed for the Use of these Globes by R. Morden, at the Atlas in Cornhill, and William Berry at the Globe between York-house and the New-Exchange in the Strand, London; who are the two persons that sent in this Advertisement.